COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 1541150

JAY TRIM LIMITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS 31 MARCH 2009

THURSDAY



PC2 12/11/2009 COMPANIES HOUSE

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ANTHON MARLOW

Chartered Certified Accountants 6 Clinton Avenue Nottingham NG5 1AW

OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

The board of directors

Mrs Pauline M Chapman

Mr Neil J Forrester

Company secretary

Mrs Pauline M Chapman

Registered office

"Hawthornden"

3 Cranmer Street

Nottingham NG3 4GH

Accountants

Anthon Marlow

Chartered Certified Accountants

6 Clinton Avenue

Nottingham NG5 1AW

Bankers

HSBC plc

12 Victoria Street

Nottingham NG1 2FF

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31 MARCH 2009

		2009		2008	
	Note	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	2				
Tangible assets			143,794		154,668
Investments			43,486		270,287
			187,280		424,955
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		240,027		239,055	
Debtors		312,506		166,482	
Cash at bank and in hand		399,991		1 <u>66,639</u>	
		952,524		572,176	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		(315,354)		(256,719)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			637,170		315,457
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT	LIABIL	ITIES	824,450		740,412
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			547		2,248
			823,903		738,164
					<u> </u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called-up equity share capital	4		7,712		7,712
Other reserves			14,734		14,734
Profit and loss account			801,457		7 <u>15,718</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			823,903		738,164

The Balance sheet continues on the following page.
The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET (continued)

31 MARCH 2009

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the provisions of the Companies Act 1985 (the Act) relating to the audit of the financial statements for the year by virtue of section 249A(1), and that no member or members have requested an audit pursuant to section 249B(2) of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (i) ensuring that the company keeps proper accounting records which comply with section 221 of the Act, and
- (ii) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and of its profit or loss for the financial year in accordance with the requirements of section 226, and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Act relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part VII of the Companies Act 1985.

These abbreviated accounts were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on 20 October 2009, and are signed on their behalf by:

MR NEIL J FORRESTER

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2009

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2007).

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

In respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services, turnover represents the value of work done in the year, including estimates of amounts not invoiced. Turnover in respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion.

Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Land and Buildings

- 1% Straight Line

Plant & Machinery Etc.

10 - 25% Reducing Balance / Straight Line

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Hire purchase agreements

Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised and disclosed under tangible fixed assets at their fair value. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability and the interest is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis.

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax, with the following exceptions:

Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2009

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

2. FIXED ASSETS

	Tangible			
	Assets	Investments	Total	
	£	£	£	
COST				
At 1 April 2008	271,597	270,287	541,884	
Additions	1,250	_	1,250	
Disposals		(226,801)	(226,801)	
At 31 March 2009	272,847	43,486	316,333	
DEPRECIATION				
At 1 April 2008	116,929	_	116,929	
Charge for year	12,124		12,124	
At 31 March 2009	129,053		129,053	
NET BOOK VALUE				
At 31 March 2009	143,794	43,486	187,280	
At 31 March 2008	154,668	270,287	424,955	

These investments have been kept at the original purchase price as being very close to market value at the year end.

Income and Accumulation units and stock which cost £39,898 were sold for £77,759.

3. SECURITY FOR BORROWINGS

Bank Loans and Overdrafts totalling £16,600 (2008: £35,577) are secured.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2009

4. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised share capital:

		2009 £		2008 £
30,000 Ordinary 'A' Shares shares of £1 each		30,000		30,000
10,000 Ordinary 'B' Shares shares of £1 each		10,000		10,000
		40,000		40,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
	2009		2008	
Onding and IAI Objects a laborate of Od	No	£	No	£
Ordinary 'A' Shares shares of £1 each	7,710	7,710	7,710	7,710
Ordinary 'B' Shares shares of £1	-, •	.,	.,	.,
each	2	2	2	2
	7,712	7,712	7,712	7,712